



²Queens College Biology Dept., 65-30 Kissena Blvd, Flushing, NY 11367

Courtesy of the Flora of North America Association,
illustrator Patricia Eckel

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Long Island Botanical Society

Founded: 1986

Incorporated: 1989

The Long Island Botanical Society is dedicated to the promotion of field botany and a greater understanding of the plants that grow wild on Long Island, New York.

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www.libotanical.org

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with special thanks to

Skip & Jane Blanchard

Webmaster

Donald House

libswab@yahoo.com

Society News

The Long Island Botanical Society was founded in 1986, and to celebrate our 25th Anniversary we are beginning to plan a 10-day botanical field trip to Florida in the Spring of 2011. LIBS member Ann Johnson has volunteered to serve as trip leader. We plan to start in the Florida panhandle and make our way into peninsular Florida. Stay tuned for more information.

LIBS has joined a coalition of 33 other organizations that formed to express opposition to the sale and development of a parcel of land owned by Suffolk County. The 250-acre parcel, which is within the Carmans River watershed, would be listed as surplus by the County which would then enter into a contract for the intensive development of this tract for mixed-use development known as "Legacy Village."

At LIBS' annual "Members Night" on December 8, 7 members gave presentations. Marion Hubbard offered a display on invasive plant species; Andy Greller shared slides of bee orchids in Greece; Peter Warny showed highlights of his trips in southeastern U.S. to Canada; Ray Welch produced "The Waning of the Season" with music; Marilyn Jordan showed the Florida panhandle spider lily (*Hymenocallis choctawensis*) which grows only in rocky marshes, and the water primrose which has invaded the Peconic River system in Forge Pond but which has been successfully weeded out by volunteers; Carol Johnston showed a few slides of grass-of-Parnassus and fringed gentian in southern Vermont, and shared her discovery of the rare (S1) stiff gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*) in a small quarry in North Pownal, Vermont; and Rich Kelly showed some eye-catching moths in Edgewood Preserve and elsewhere.

Long Island Flora Committee -- Update

After the untimely death of committee chair Steve Clemants in late 2008, the Flora Committee needed to regroup and push the Long Island Flora Atlas project towards completion.

To this end, the committee met on December 1st, 2009 at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden (BBG). The attendees were Gerry Moore, (the new chair of the Flora Committee), Barbara Conolly, Andy Greller, Rich Kelly, Eric Lamont, and Al Lindberg. The feasibility of continuing with the old process of manually placing specimen and sight record data on maps, by township/county, was discussed. Since BBG's New York Metropolitan Flora (NYMF) database apparently includes Long Island flora data that was input by Steve before his death, Gerry suggested that LIBS could use the NYMF data from Long Island for its atlas. This data is by 5-kilometer map blocks, so there would be much more information on any one species map. The numerous data points would almost approach a range map on Long Island. The NYMF database includes both specimen and sight record data. It was also discussed that a web-based atlas would be the best approach.

Steve Glenn of BBG will work with LIBS to get the project off the ground. A great amount of work will be needed to produce and arrange the species maps. It was suggested that LIBS hire a grad student to perform this work, which will be conducted at the BBG using a software site license owned by BBG. The LIBS executive board approved the expenditure of \$3000, plus travel expenses, for this work.

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island, the one significant work having included the entire New York City region (Grout 1916).

The last few decades have seen occasional papers on the subject such as Biechele's (1993) work on the liverworts of eastern Suffolk County and a statewide checklist of mosses by Ketchledge (1980) which, due to a grid system for mapping the state, lumped species found in Staten Island with species from westernmost Long Island, and lumped central Long Island with portions of Westchester and Bronx Counties. Studies such as these can provide a base from which to begin future studies of the bryophytes of Long Island, however with the narrow habitat requirements of many species, smaller-scale studies and species lists of natural areas are currently needed for a proper assessment of bryophytes in our area. In the past few years several papers have begun to address this topic through local floras (Morgan & Sperling 2005), individual species distributions (Trigoboff 2005) and ecological assessments (Morgan & Sperling 2007).

Floristic works on Long Island bryophytes will become more important as ecological changes occur throughout the region. With the prospect of global climate change, bryophytes as well as vascular plants can provide indications as to the reality and extent of these changes. Slack (1977) points out that some coastal plain species range only as far north as Long Island and are not seen anywhere else in the Northeast, a pattern quite familiar to those studying vascular plant distributions. Species such as *Telaranea nematodes*, whose northernmost occurrence is in the Long Island region, can provide valuable data towards an understanding of climate change should the abundance of species such as this be altered over the coming years. It will be important to monitor the distribution of more northern species which occur sparingly on Long Island. For these reasons, documentation of these plants in individual parks and preserves on Long Island will become increasingly important over the next few years.

Aside from using particular species as ecological indicators, floristic change can be looked at on a larger scale in bryophytes to determine larger trends in a given area. In a study of Alley Pond and Cunningham Park, in Queens County, Long Island, the species richness, or total number of species present, dropped 36 percent for mosses, 58 percent for liverworts, and 50 percent for hornworts from the mid 1980s to the early part of this century (Morgan & Sperling 2007). These numbers provide strong evidence of a larger ecological shift in the area, although not necessarily negative. Could this shift be due to forest maturation, increased park traffic, lower rainfalls, higher temperatures or none of these? These are questions that will need to be examined further as more reliable species and distribution data are recorded for Long Island.

In the past, reports of bryophyte numbers for Long Island have been varied and incomplete (Table 1). This is due to several factors including a focus on particular smaller regions of Long Island such as Cold Spring Harbor (Cain

1936a), and eastern Suffolk County (Biechele 1993), or a focus upon vascular plants, with less emphasis upon the bryophytes (Jelliffe 1899). Other studies such as Grout (1916) and Ketchledge (1980), included Long Island as a part of a larger geographic area. Grout's work includes the bryophytes of much of New Jersey, Westchester County, and even the Delaware Water Gap, regions likely to have

**Table 1. Numbers of bryophyte taxa.
Reports include all or parts of Long Island.**

Source	Hornworts	Liverworts	Mosses
Biechele (1993)	3	70	NA
Cain (1936)	NA	11	23
Cain & Penfound (1938)	NA	28	48
Grout (1916)	NA	NA	370
Jelliffe (1899)	2	25	109
Ketchledge (1980)	NA	NA	289
Current study (2009)	4	78	226

different floras than those of Long Island and likely to be major factors in his high number of taxa for the area. Within Ketchledge's work, the bryophytes that may have been found in southwesternmost Long Island are placed in with those of Staten Island, a separate entity with a very different vascular flora, and possibly bryophyte flora as well.

In this contribution from the Long Island Botanical Society, the authors begin to provide data regarding the number of bryophytes found on Long Island, including both extant and historic species. This data is compiled from a variety of sources including published literature, herbarium records and field surveys. Several local herbaria including but not limited to the New York Botanical Garden (NY), Brooklyn Botanic Garden (BKL), Bartlett Arboretum (BART), and Queens College Biology Department (no official acronym) were searched both online and in person. Each of these herbaria holds significant collections of Long Island bryophytes ranging from hundreds to thousands of specimens collected on Long Island over the past 100-plus years. Field visits have been made from 2002 to the present and have resulted in approximately two thousand collections of bryophytes by the authors and coworkers on related projects. All specimens have been deposited at the Bartlett Arboretum Herbarium (BART) or the Queens College Biology Department.

Nomenclature for this checklist follows that of the USDA/NRCS, Plants National Database (2009), or the Flora of North America (2007) when family treatments are available. Field and laboratory identifications were done using a variety of guides including the Flora of North America (2007), Andrus (1980), Crum (1983) and Schuster (1949; 1953). This

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checklist includes a total of 68 families and 308 taxa, which can be broken down as follows; hornworts, 2 families and 4 species; liverworts, 26 families and 78 species; mosses, 40 families and 226 taxa. A full list of these taxa is included as Appendix 1.

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NOTE:

Membership renewals are due in January

Appendix 1. Checklist of the bryophytes of Long Island, New York

ANTHOCERATOPHYTA

ANTHOCEROTACEAE

Anthoceros macounii M. Howe
Anthoceros punctatus L.
Phaeoceros laevis (L.) Prosk.

NOTOTHYLADACEAE

Notothylas orbicularis (Schwein.) Sull.

HEPATICOPHYTA

ANEURACEAE

Aneura pinguis (L.) Dumort.
Riccardia latifrons (Lindb.) Lindb.
Riccardia multifida (L.) A. Gray
Riccardia palmata (Hedw.) Carruth.

AYTONIACEAE

Asterella tenella (L.) P. Beauv.

BLASIACEAE

Blasia pusilla L.

CALYPOGEIACEAE

Calyptogeia fissa (L.) Raddi
Calyptogeia muelleriana (Schiffn.) Müll. Frib.
Calyptogeia sullivantii Austin

CEPHALOZIACEAE

Cephalozia bicuspidata (L.) Dumort.
Cephalozia catenulata (Huebener) Lindb.
Cephalozia connivens (Dicks.) Lindb.
Cephalozia lunulifolia (Dumort.) Dumort.
Cephalozia macrostachya Kaal.
Cephalozia pleniceps (Austin) Lindb.
Cladopodiella fluitans (Nees) H. Buch
Cladopodiella francisci
(Hook.) H. Buch ex Jörg.
Odontschisma denudatum (Mart.) Dumort.
Odontschisma prostratum (Sw.) Trevis.
Odontschisma sphagni (Dicks.) Dumort.

CEPHALOZIELLACEAE

Cephalozella divaricata (Sm.) Schiffn.
Cephalozella hampeana (Nees) Schiffn.
Cephalozella rubella (Nees) Warnst.
Nowellia curvifolia (Dicks.) Mitt.

CONOCEPHALACEAE

Conocephalum conicum (L.) Dumort.

FOSSOMBRONIACEAE

Fossombronia cristula Austin
Fossombronia foveolata Lindb.
Fossombronia wondraczekii (Corda) Dumort.

GEOCALYCACEAE

Chiloscyphus pallescens
(Ehrh. ex Hoffm.) Dumort.
Chiloscyphus polyanthos
(L.) Corda var. *rivularis* (Schrad.) Nees
Geocalyx graveolens (Schrad.) Nees
Harpanthus drummondii (Taylor) Grolle
Lophocolea heterophylla (Schrad.) Dumort.
Lophocolea minor Nees

GYMNOMITRIACEAE

Marsipella emarginata (Ehrh.) Dumort.
Marsipella sphacelata (Giesseke) Dumort.

JUBULACEAE

Frullania asagrayana Mont.
Frullania bolanderi Austin
Frullania eboracensis Gottsche
Jubula pennsylvanica (Steph.) A. Evans

JUNGERMANNIACEAE

Barbilophozia barbata
(Schmidel ex Schreb.) Loeske
Gymnocolea inflata (Huds.) Dumort.
Jamesoniella autumnalis (DC.) Steph.
Jungermannia gracillima Sm.
Jungermannia leiantha Grolle
Jungermannia pumila With.
Lophozia bicrenata
(Schmidel ex Hoffm.) Dumort.
Lophozia capitata (Hook.) Macoun
Lophozia incisa (Schrad.) Dumort.
Mylia anomala (Hook.) A. Gray
Nardia insecta Lindb.

LEJEUNEACEAE

Lejeunea cavifolia
(Ehrh.) Lindb. emend. H. Buch

LEPIDOZIACEAE

Bazzania trilobata (L.) A. Gray
Kurzia pauciflora (Dicks.) Grolle
Kurzia setacea (Weber) Grolle
Kurzia sylvatica (A. Evans) Grolle
Lepidozia reptans (L.) Dumort.

Telaranea nematodes

(Gottsche ex Austin) M. Howe

LUNULARIACEAE

Lunularia cruciata (L.) Dumort.

MARCHANTIACEAE

Marchantia polymorpha L.
Preissia quadrata (Scop.) Nees

PALLAVICINIACEAE

Pallavicinia hyllii (Hook.) Carruth.

PELLIACEAE

Pellia epiphylla (L.) Corda
Pellia megaspora R.M. Schust.
Pellia neesiana (Gottsche) Limpr.

PLAGIOCHILACEAE

Plagiochila porelloides
(Torr. ex Nees) Lindenb.

PORELLACEAE

Porella pinnata L.
Porella platyphylla (L.) Pfeiff.

PSEUDOLEPICOLEACEAE

Blepharostoma trichophyllum (L.) Dumort.

PTILIDIACEAE

Ptilidium pulcherrimum (Weber) Vain.

RADULACEAE

Radula complanata (L.) Dumort.

RICCIACEAE

Riccia fluitans L.
Riccia huebeneriana Lindenb. ssp. *sullivantii*
(Austin) R.M. Schust.
Ricciocarpos natans (L.) Corda

SCAPANIACEAE

Diplophyllum apiculatum (A. Evans) Steph.
Scapania nemorea (L.) Grolle
Scapania undulata (L.) Dumort.

TRICHOCOLEACEAE

Trichocolea tomentella (Ehrh.) Dumort.

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BRYOPHYTA**AMBLYSTEGIACEAE**

- Amblystegium serpens* (Hedw.) Schimp.
Amblystegium serpens var. *juratzkanum*
 (Schimp.) Rau & Herv.
Amblystegium varium (Hedw.) Lindb.
Calliergon cordifolium (Hedw.) Kindb.
Calliergon giganteum (Schimp.) Kindb.
Calliergon stramineum (Brid.) Kindb.
Calliergonella cuspidata (Hedw.) Loeske
Campylium hispidulum (Brid.) Mitt.
Campylium radicale (P. Beauv.) Grout
Campylium stellatum (Hedw.) C.E.O. Jensen
Drepanocladus aduncus (Hedw.) Warnst.
Hygroamblystegium fluviale (Hedw.) Loeske
Hygroamblystegium tenax (Hedw.) Jenn.
Hygrohypnum eugyrium (Schimp.) Loeske
Hygrohypnum ochraceum
 (Turner ex Wilson) Loeske
Leptodictyum humile (P. Beauv.) Ochyra
Leptodictyum riparium (Hedw.) Warnst.
Platylomella lescurii (Sull.) Andrews
Scorpidium scorpioides (Hedw.) Limpr.
Warnstorfia exannulata (Schimp.) Loeske
Warnstorfia fluitans (Hedw.) Loeske

ANDREAEACEAE

- Andreaea rothii* F. Weber & D. Mohr

ANOMODONTACEAE

- Anomodon attenuatus* (Hedw.) Huebener
Anomodon rostratus (Hedw.) Schimp.
Anomodon rugelii (Müll. Hal.) Keissl.
Haplodymenium triste (Ces.) Kindb.

AULACOMNIACEAE

- Aulacomnium heterostichum*
 (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.
Aulacomnium palustre (Hedw.) Schwägr.

BARTRAMIACEAE

- Bartramia pomiformis* Hedw.
Philonotis fontana (Hedw.) Brid.
Plagiopus oederiana
 (Sw.) H.A. Crum & L.E. Anderson

BRACHYTHECIACEAE

- Brachythecium acuminatum* (Hedw.) Austin
Brachythecium acutum (Mitt.) Sull.
Brachythecium calcareum Kindb.
Brachythecium campestre (Müll. Hal.) Schimp.
Brachythecium oxycladon
 (Brid.) Jaeg. & Sauerb. var. *oxycladon*
Brachythecium plumosum (Hedw.) Schimp.
Brachythecium populeum (Hedw.) Schimp.

- Brachythecium rivulare* Schimp.
Brachythecium rotundatum (Hedw.) B.S.G.
Brachythecium salebrosum
 (F. Weber & D. Mohr) Schimp.
Brachythecium velutinum (Hedw.) Schimp.
Brybnia novae-angliae (Sull. & Lesq.) Grout
Bryoandersonia illecebra (Hedw.) H. Rob.
Eurhynchium bians (Hedw.) Sande Lac.
Eurhynchium pulchellum (Hedw.) Jenn.
Homalotheciella subcapillata (Hedw.) Broth.
Platyhypnidium riparioides (Hedw.) Dix.
Pseudoscleropodium purum (Hedw.) Fleisch.
Rhynchostegium serrulatum
 (Hedw.) Jaeg. & Sauerb.

BRYACEAE

- Bryum argenteum* Hedw.
Bryum caespiticium Hedw.
Bryum capillare Hedw.
Bryum flaccidum Brid.
Bryum pseudotriquetrum
 (Hedw.) G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.
Leptobryum pyriforme (Hedw.) Wilson
Pohlia annotina (Hedw.) Lindb.
Pohlia lescuriana (Sull.) Grout
Pohlia nutans (Hedw.) Lindb.
Pohlia wahlenbergii
 (F. Weber & D. Mohr) Andrews
Rhodobryum roseum (Hedw.) Limpr.

BRUCHIACEAE

- Bruchia flexuosa* (Sw. ex Schwägr.) Müll. Hal.
Trematodon ambiguus (Hedw.) Hornsch.

BUXBAUMIACEAE

- Buxbaumia aphylla* Hedw.
Diphycium foliosum (Hedw.) D. Mohr

CALYMPERACEAE

- Syrhobodon incompletus* Schwägr.
Syrhobodon texanus Sull.

CLIMACIACEAE

- Climacium americanum* Brid.
Climacium dendroides
 (Hedw.) F. Weber & D. Mohr
Climacium kindbergii
 (Renauld & Cardot) Grout

DICRANACEAE

- Dicranella cerviculata* (Hedw.) Schimp.
Dicranella heteromalla (Hedw.) Schimp.
Dicranella rufescens (With.) Schimp.
Dicranum condensatum Hedw.
Dicranum flagellare Hedw.

- Dicranum fulvum* Hook.
Dicranum montanum Hedw.
Dicranum ontariense Peters.
Dicranum polysetum Sw.
Dicranum scoparium Hedw.
Dicranum spurium Hedw.
Dicranum undulatum Brid.
Rhabdoweisia crispata (With.) Lindb.

DITRICHACEAE

- Ceratodon purpureus* (Hedw.) Brid.
Ditrichum pallidum (Hedw.) Hampe
Ditrichum pusillum (Hedw.) Hampe
Pleuridium palustre
 (Bruch & Schimp.) Bruch & Schimp.
Pleuridium subulatum (Hedw.) Rabenh.

ENTODONTACEAE

- Entodon cladorrhizans* (Hedw.) Müll. Hal.
Entodon seductrix (Hedw.) Müll. Hal.

EPHEMERACEAE

- Ephemerum crassinervum* (Schwägr.) Hampe
Ephemerum serratum (Hedw.) Hampe
Ephemerum spinulosum Bruch & Schimp.

FABRONIACEAE

- Anacamptodon splachnoides*
 (Froel. ex Brid.) Brid.

FISSIDENTACEAE

- Fissidens adiantoides* Hedw.
Fissidens bryoides Hedw.
Fissidens bushii
 (Cardot & Thér.) Cardot & Thér.
Fissidens fontanus (B. Pyl.) Steud.
Fissidens osmundioides Hedw.
Fissidens taxifolius Hedw.

FONTINALACEAE

- Dicheyma capillaceum* (With.) Myrin
Dicheyma pallescens Schimp.
Fontinalis antipyretica Hedw.
Fontinalis dalecarlica Schimp.
Fontinalis novae-angliae Sull.
Fontinalis sullivantii Lindb.

FUNARIACEAE

- Funaria hygrometrica* Hedw. var. *hygrometrica*
Physcomitrium pyriforme (Hedw.) Hampe

GRIMMIACEAE

- Grimmia pilifera* P. Beauv.
Racomitrium aciculare (Hedw.) Brid.
Schistidium apocarpum (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.

HEDWIGIACEAE

Hedwigia ciliata (Hedw.) P. Beauv.

HELODIACEAE

Helodium paludosum (Sull.) Austin

HYLOCOMIACEAE

Hylocomiastrum umbratum (Hedw.) Fleisch.

Hylocomium splendens (Hedw.) Schimp.

Pleurozium schreberi (Brid.) Mitt.

HYPNACEAE

Callicladium baldanianum (Grev.) H.A. Crum

Ctenidium molluscum (Hedw.) Mitt.

Herzogella striatella (Brid.) Z. Iwats.

Herzogella turfacea (Lindb.) Z. Iwats.

Homomallium adnatum (Hedw.) Broth.

Hypnum cupressiforme Hedw.

Hypnum curvifolium Hedw.

Hypnum fertile Sendtn.

Hypnum imponens Hedw.

Hypnum lindbergii Mitt.

Hypnum pallescens (Hedw.) P. Beauv.

Hypnum pratense (Rabenh.) Koch ex Spruce

Isopterygium elegans (Brid.) Lindb.

Isopterygium tenerum (Sw.) Mitt.

Platydictya subtilis (Hedw.) H.A. Crum

Platygyrium repens (Brid.) B.S.G.

Ptilium crista-castrensis (Hedw.) De Not.

Taxiphyllum deplanatum

(Bruch & Schimp. ex Sull.) Fleisch.

LESKEACEAE

Bryohaplcladium microphyllum

(Hedw.) R. Watan. & Z. Iwats.

Bryohaplcladium virginianum

(Brid.) R. Watan. & Z. Iwats.

Leskea gracilescens Hedw.

Leskea obscura Hedw.

Leskea polycarpa Hedw.

LEUCOBRYACEAE

Leucobryum glaucum (Hedw.) Ångstr.

LEUCODONTACEAE

Leucodon julacens (Hedw.) Sull.

MNIACEAE

Mnium hornum Hedw.

Plagiominium ciliare (Müll. Hal.) T. Kop.

Plagiominium cuspidatum (Hedw.) T. Kop.

Plagiominium ellipticum (Brid.) T. Kop.

Rhizomnium punctatum (Hedw.) T. Kop.

NECKERACEAE

Neckera pennata Hedw.

ORTHOTRICHACEAE

Orthotrichum capulatum Brid.

Orthotrichum ohioense Sull. & Lesq.

Orthotrichum pumilum Sw.

Orthotrichum pusillum Mitt.

Orthotrichum stellatum Brid.

Orthotrichum strangulatum P. Beauv.

Ulota crispa (Hedw.) Brid.

Ulota hulchinsiae (Sm.) Hammar

PLAGIOTHECIACEAE

Plagiothecium cavifolium (Brid.) Z. Iwats.

Plagiothecium denticulatum (Hedw.) Schimp.

Plagiothecium latebricola Schimp.

POLYTRICHACEAE

Atrichum angustatum (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp.

Atrichum crispum (James) Sull.

Atrichum undulatum (Hedw.) P. Beauv.

Polytrichum commune Hedw.

Polytrichum formosum Hedw.

Polytrichum ohioense Renauld & Cardot

Polytrichum juniperinum Hedw.

Polytrichum piliferum Hedw.

Pogonatum brachyphyllum (Michx.) P. Beauv.

Pogonatum pensilvanicum (Hedw.) P. Beauv.

POTTIACEAE

Astomum mühlenbergianum (Sw.) Grout

Barbula unguiculata Hedw.

Desmatodon obtusifolius (Schwägr.) Schimp.

Hymenostylium recurvirostre (Hedw.) Dix.

Phascum cuspidatum Hedw.

Pottia truncata (Hedw.) Fűrnr.

Tortella fragilis (Hook. & Wilson) Limpr.

Tortella humilis (Hedw.) Jenn.

Tortula mucronifolia Schwägr.

Tortula pagorum (Milde) De Not.

Tortula papillosa Wilson

Weissia controversa Hedw.

PTYCHOMITRIACEAE

Ptychomitrium incurvum (Schwägr.) Spruce

SEMATOPHYLLACEAE

Brotherella recurvans (Michx.) Fleisch.

Sematophyllum adnatum (Michx.) E. Britton

Sematophyllum demissum (Wilson) Mitt.

SPHAGNACEAE

Sphagnum affine Renauld & Cardot

Sphagnum angermanicum Melin

Sphagnum angustifolium (C.E.O. Jensen ex

Russow) C.E.O. Jensen

Sphagnum austinii Sull.

Sphagnum compactum DC.

Sphagnum cuspidatum Ehrh. ex Hoffm.

Sphagnum fallax (Klinggr.) Klinggr.

Sphagnum fimbriatum Wilson

Sphagnum flavicomans (Cardot) Warnst.

Sphagnum flexuosum Dozy & Molke.

Sphagnum fuscum (Schimp.) Klinggr.

Sphagnum girgensohnii Russow

Sphagnum henryense Warnst.

Sphagnum lescurei Sull.

Sphagnum macrophyllum Brid.

Sphagnum magellanicum Brid.

Sphagnum molle Sull.

Sphagnum palustre L.

Sphagnum papillosum Lindb.

Sphagnum platyphyllum

(Lindb. ex Braithw.) Sull. ex Warnst.

Sphagnum portoricense Hampe

Sphagnum recurvum P. Beauv.

Sphagnum rubellum Wilson

Sphagnum russowii Warnst.

Sphagnum squarrosum Crome

Sphagnum strictum Sull.

Sphagnum subsecundum Nees

Sphagnum subtile (Russow) Warnst.

Sphagnum tenerum Sull. & Lesq.

Sphagnum teres (Schimp.) Ångstr.

Sphagnum torreyanum Sull.

Sphagnum trinitense Müll. Hal.

TETRAPHIDACEAE

Tetraphis pellucida Hedw.

THELIACEAE

Thelia asprella Sull.

Thelia birtella (Hedw.) Sull.

Thelia lescurei Sull.

THUIDIACEAE

Haplcladium microphyllum (Hedw.) Broth.

Helodium paludulosum (Sull.) Austin

Raniella scita (P. Beauv.) Reim.

Thuidium delicatulum (Hedw.) Schimp.

Thuidium recognitum (Hedw.) Lindb.

TIMMIACEAE

Timmia megapolitana Hedw.

UPCOMING PROGRAMS

January and February: No meeting!

March 9, 2010* Tuesday, 7:30 PM

Bill Titus: "Biology Today - Beyond Darwin" This talk will be about biology and evolution with a botanical slant. Bill is a retired Coordinator of Cornell Cooperative Extension in Nassau County. He has an interest in the natural sciences and, specifically, evolution and its evidence in our world today. He recently attended a shipboard/cruise course entitled "Evolution Emanations" which consisted of about twenty-four hours of presentations by researchers working on evolution.

*Location: Bill Paterson Nature Center,
Muttontown Preserve, East Norwich*

April 13, 2010*

Tuesday, 7:30 PM

Meg McGrath: "Determining the Impact on Plants of Ground-level Ozone on Long Island."

Dr. McGrath will talk about her work investigating the impact of ambient ozone on agricultural plants growing on Long Island. Each summer this ozone reaches concentrations which are high enough to require the issuance of health advisories for people. Meg is an Associate Professor with a research/extension appointment in the Department of Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology at Cornell University. She is stationed at the Long Island Horticultural Research and Extension Center where she has been working since 1988 on optimizing management of diseases affecting vegetable crops within organic as well as conventional production systems, and also on determining impact of ambient ozone on plant productivity.

*Location: Museum of Long Island Natural Sciences,
Earth and Space Science Building, Gil Hanson Room
(Room 123), SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook*

* Refreshments and informal talk begin at 7:30 p.m.

Formal meeting starts at 8:00 p.m.

Directions to Muttontown or Stony Brook: 516-354-6506